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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

VILOX TECHNOLOGIES, LLC, and)

JOSEPH L. DE BELLIS,)

Plaintiffs,)

C.A. No. 23-302(MN)

V.)

ORACLE CORPORATION,)

Defendant.)

Monday, September 9, 2024 2:00 p.m. Oral Argument

844 King Street Wilmington, Delaware

BEFORE: THE HONORABLE MARYELLEN NOREIKA
United States District Court Judge

APPEARANCES:

RAMEY, LLP

BY: WILLIAM P. RAMEY, III, ESQ.

-and-

JOSEPH DeBELLIS, Pro Se

Counsel for the Plaintiffs

1	APPEARANCES CONTINUED:
2	MORRIS NICHOLS ARSHT & TUNNELL LLP BY: JACK BLUMENFELD, ESQ.
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5	ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE, LLP BY: JARED BOBROW, ESQ.
6	
7	Counsel for the Defendant
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13:50:12 13	COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise. The United States
13:50:30 14	District Court for the District of Delaware is now in
13:50:33 15	session. The Honorable Maryellen Noreika presiding.
14:18:13 16	THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon,
14:18:17 17	everyone. Please be seated.
14:18:19 18	All right. We can start with some brief
14:18:24 19	introductions.
14:18:30 20	THE COURT: Mr. Blumenfeld.
14:18:32 21	MR. BLUMENFELD: I'm willing to go first, Your
14:18:34 22	Honor.
14:18:34 23	THE COURT: You're the plaintiff in a related
14:18:36 24	case.
14:18:36 25	MR. BLUMENFELD: Jack Blumenfeld from Morris

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Nichols for Oracle. With me is Jared Bobrow from Orrick.

DR. DeBELLIS: I'm Joseph DeBellis and I represent myself. Good afternoon.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. RAMEY: Good afternoon. I'm Bill Ramey from Vilox. Thank you, Your Honor. We're ready to proceed.

THE COURT: Thanks.

So we have this motion to dismiss the Amended Complaint. And there are four claims that are asserted in the Amended Complaint. I have some questions about the method claims that are asserted and who it is that is doing what is alleged. But I want to be a little bit careful because Mr. Bobrow, as I understand it, your position is if I dismiss this complaint with prejudice as you requested, you're going to essentially declare victory in your declaratory judgment action and he can't bring these claims. Right?

MR. BOBROW: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So given that he is a pro se defendant, I feel like I need to give a little bit more leeway and a little bit more guidance because I think that the case law merits that I do that, especially given your position here.

So what I need to understand is for the -- let's stick with the method claims. Tell me how these things work

because I get this, the database does this, or the something does it. I don't know what Oracle's role is. I don't know if the plaintiff knows. Can you help me understand how these things work?

MR. BOBROW: Yes, Your Honor. So let me start with the basic fact here that there are two products, let's call them, that are being asserted against Oracle.

THE COURT: The ATG.

MR. BOBROW: ATG, right, so Oracle Database is essentially a relational database management system. It stores information, organizes information, and you can create and write programs --

who -- I mean, when you say that, is that like if you said I have a license to use Excel, Microsoft Excel and I can put in whatever I want and it will allow me to sort it in the way that I want to sort it, or do whatever I want with it.

Is it like that, or is it where Oracle has some more role in this storing information, you know, organizing information?

MR. BOBROW: So there are various ways that a database can be accessed. And the databases are essentially accessed through queries that are typically written in a language called SQL. The question you're forming is who is the one that -- who is doing that.

THE COURT: Who is putting the information --

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whose information is in there? Who is putting the information in there and who is doing the queries?

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MR. BOBROW: So, for example a customer of
Oracle, someone who has got a license to Oracle Database can
store information in that database and can query that
database, and that's the typical use scenario is there is
someone who has purchased the product through license for
some reason and then is storing information in it and then
wants to query it to get information out. Often this is
financial information that gets stored. Sometimes it's
information about employees and, you know, their ID number,
their Social Security number, their date of hire, all of
that can get organized in tables and these tables have
essentially column headings and you can query the database
to do different things.

Now, there is the ability with these kinds of products to develop applications. Okay? There are people out there who make a living out of developing applications to work with other software. And in the case of Oracle Database, there are ways that developers, software developers can develop programs that can then interact with the database. And that's essentially what some of these allegations are about in this case.

So if we start with the '720 patent, there are two claims that are being asserted. Claim 1 is the method

claim, and claim 31 is the apparatus claim. All right? And claim 1 is being asserted against Database and ATG, claim 31 only against Database. Both claims, claim 1 and 31 are basically about searching a database. Right? So databases get searched, queries are submitted to them. That's as old as the hills. That's gone on forever.

What this patent, and it claims it in two slightly different flavors between claim 1 and claim 31, but what the claims are about is the query goes in, results are returned, and if the number of results that are returned exceed a predetermined number, something happens.

In the case of claim 1, the data gets truncated. You truncate the returned entries. In the case of claim 31, you reformat the search request. But in all cases, you're comparing the numbers returned to a determined quantity and saying ah-hah, is the amount above it or not. If the number of entry returns exceeds that number, claim 1 you truncate, claim 31 you reformat the query so as to reduce the amount of data.

And in no case has the plaintiff identified anywhere in either product where that occurs, either that it occurs for purposes of the method or that that function is in, in this case, Oracle Database.

So starting with --

THE COURT: All right. So let me just pull up

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14:25:37 1 the Amended Complaint. Okay. So I'm just looking at the 14:26:09 2 exhibits here. MR. BOBROW: Okay. 14:26:11 3 14:26:12 4 THE COURT: Because I want to see what he says. First of all, I want to make sure I have the language that 14:26:15 5 you're referring to so when I ask him questions I get it. 14:26:18 6 14:26:21 7 MR. BOBROW: Sure. 14:26:22 8 THE COURT: You have the -- these are not really 14:26:28 9 set out very helpful. 14:26:30 10 MR. BOBROW: Your Honor, because if you have Exhibit B, as in boy. 14:26:33 11 14:26:34 12 THE COURT: Yes. 14:26:35 13 MR. BOBROW: That's the one that discusses claim 14:26:37 14 1. THE COURT: It's all the -- the pages are all 14:26:37 15 out of order, so I have parts of patents and then I have 14:26:40 16 14:26:44 17 parts of charts, and it's not -- okay. I got it. Okay. So I have Exhibit B, claim 1, a method 14:26:48 18 14:26:53 19 implemented, so what is this element that you're talking 14:26:56 20 about here? MR. BOBROW: So the element that I'm talking 14:26:57 21 about in Exhibit B appears on page 10. And the claim 14:26:59 22 14:27:05 23 element is set out to the left. And it says, if the 14:27:10 24 quantity --

THE COURT: Hold on. If the quantity, okay.

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14:27:19 1 MR. BOBROW: So it says, "if the quantity 14:27:21 2 exceeds a specified amount, truncating data and displaying the truncated data wherein the truncating reduces characters 14:27:26 3 in one or more entries in the database." 14:27:32 4 14:27:34 5 THE COURT: So that's like in the -- I'm picturing what's in the patent where you had like author, 14:27:39 6 14:27:44 7 like --14:27:45 8 MR. BOBROW: You might have a field that comes 14:27:47 9 back ID, then --14:27:49 10 THE COURT: I wasn't sure how that was 14:27:51 11 truncating because it seemed like you were adding, start with authors beginning with D, if you get too many it's like 14:27:54 12 14:27:58 13 DE. 14:27:59 14 MR. BOBROW: Right. If I have twenty-five authors with the last name of D and twenty-five is my 14:28:00 15 predetermined limit and there are thirty-five and not 14:28:05 16 14:28:08 17 twenty-five, then what it's saying it's going to do is truncate the data. That's what this is about. 14:28:11 18 14:28:14 19 If you look through everything that's cited here 14:28:16 20 as well as everything that's sighted in the Amended 14:28:19 21 Complaint itself, there is nothing that says that you truncate in response to a determination --14:28:21 22 14:28:25 23 THE COURT: So here is my question. Exhibit B, there is just this statement that says Oracle 14:28:27 24

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Database can determine if the quantity exceeds a specified

14:28:39 1 amount, truncating data and displaying the truncated data 14:28:43 2 wherein the truncating reduces characters in one or more entries. I get it, that's just basically saying what's in 14:28:46 3 the claim, but this is a motion to dismiss, and he is 14:28:49 4 14:28:55 5 alleging that the element is met. I mean, my problem with the method claims is 14:28:58 6 14:29:00 7 more I have no idea who is doing this other than a database which I don't know -- I don't know who is responsible for 14:29:04 8

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that.

So he says this element is met. And you just told me there is no place where he says this element is met. That's what I'm not understanding.

MR. BOBROW: Yes, Your Honor. He parrots the claim language and says --

THE COURT: I get it, but I'm not that rigorous when it comes to what I require to get past a motion to dismiss. Right? If you say all the elements are met, for me, you know, that might be enough, at least at this stage. So what's the problem here?

MR. BOBROW: Well, the problem is that that is a mere conclusion that is not supported by any sort of facts or any sort of plausible inference that that's the case because there is nothing that he's pointed to in any sort of documentation that says in substance or in effect that there is any truncation that occurs as a result of --

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THE COURT: Again, you're not focused on my concern which is that he's saying this element is met. And you're like, well, there is no document. That's a contention. I don't require you to have all your contentions in a complaint. Right? I mean, for me, if the complaint says they infringe claim 1 and they perform, you know, the accused device performs each and every element, that's probably good enough to get through a motion to dismiss. Now you're like well, he said it, but he doesn't give me specific documents. Okay? That seems like a lot to ask for me for a motion to dismiss.

MR. BOBROW: Your Honor, we simply -- we disagree. We think that the law is that you cannot simply rely on parroting the claim language and that's all that has happened here. There is a parroting of the claim language and that's not enough to get past a motion to dismiss. You need to provide some facts that make the allegation plausible.

THE COURT: All right. He goes on and says you can format data results, you can display results, okay, that's not truncating. And then he says, Oracle Database has group by clause to groups -- this isn't even in English. Oracle Database has group by clause to groups a result into subsets that have matching values for one or more columns. Truncating reduces characters in one or more entries in the

selected database field and the truncated data represents
each of the entries in the selected database field.

So apparently he's using this group by and

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So apparently he's using this group by and saying --

MR. BOBROW: That's the problem is there is nothing that says that you truncate if a number is exceeded. If a number of results is exceeded, you truncate, that's what the claim is about, or you reformat the search request which is what the other claim is about. And none of these documents say that. Some of them talk about grouping, some of them talk about truncating, but none of them say we're going to truncate if a number, a predetermined number is exceeded. And that's been our complaint from the beginning. Truncation and grouping and all of these functions are as old as the hills. They're as old as databases. And what this patent purported to add by way of the invention is we're going to truncate if the number is exceeded.

So where is that allegation? Where is the -the parroting is there, but there is no suggestion that
that's what Oracle actually does.

THE COURT: Does Oracle do that?

MR. BOBROW: Not that we know of. So that's the issue. You know, at this point we haven't received an allegation that says if -- that here is a program, or here is a customer, or here is something where someone is doing

this, numbers exceeded, truncate, numbers exceeded, reformat
the search. We don't have any sort of notice that that's
happening. And that's just claim 1.

But as to ATG it's even worse because as to ATG,

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the allegation for this same limitation relies on a different product altogether. It relies on something called Oracle Visual Builder which is an application development tool. And there is no allegations, there is no document, there is no substance, anything that suggesting that ATG and Oracle Visual Builder work together to do this.

And then on claim 31, the claim charge is simply blank. There is nothing there.

THE COURT: Yeah, that one there is --

MR. BOBROW: There is an element that's completely missing, so we have the element that's missing, claim 31, we have Visual Builder, and then for claim 1 we have a hodgepodge of documents, none of which suggest what was really the alleged invention here which is truncating when a determined number of results are returned.

THE COURT: So on this one page 13 where you have salary, you're truncating from 19,333.33, maybe you would truncate the entry, but that's different from what you say the claim requires which the claim requires is you're bringing all these salaries in and it says if you have salaries for more than twenty-five people, you have to

truncate down to twenty-five people.

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MR. BOBROW: Yes, exactly. So the idea is, I think what the patent -- I think that's very close but I think it's more like I am going to figure out salaries for my employees and I am going to cut it off at --

THE COURT: Mr. DeBellis, please sit down and stop. If you're talking over there, you're not going to be listening to him and I'm going to be asking questions about what he's saying. And you're also distracting me from understanding what's going on.

MR. BOBROW: So I think this idea is you have this number, you get a set of results that is returned and if that is greater than let's say twenty-five, then you do the truncating. So if you had results for say thirty-five employees, the idea would be ah-hah, in that case that's over twenty-five, so I'm going to shrink the data down in some fashion.

What's on that page of the Amended Complaint is actually, and I think you said it was on page 13.

THE COURT: 12. Sorry, I was looking at this start with the salaries.

MR. BOBROW: Yes. So there what that's doing is it is taking the numbers that have decimals and --

THE COURT: That's not truncating.

MR. BOBROW: That's not truncating, but it's not

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truncating based upon a predetermined amount, it's just saying a predetermined number of entries. It's saying if I have six entries, I'll truncate those. If I have thirty-seven entries I'll truncate those. If I have a million, I'll truncate those. That's what that is saying. And there is nothing in here that is saying that that's tied to some number that you have determined and says ah-hah, if it exceeds that, then I'll truncate.

So we have that for claim 1, we have the Visual Builder problem, the fact that there is no suggestion that that marries up in any way with ATG and then the blank claim chart for claim 31.

THE COURT: What about the other apparatus claim for the other patent?

MR. BOBROW: For the '100 patent, right. So the '100 patent is of a slightly different flavor than the '720. And what it seems to focus on is this idea of doing searching, quote unquote, on-the-fly. So I'm receiving on-the-fly queries, they go to an on-the-fly report generator, these reports are generated as it says, on-the-fly and essentially it's the same setup, claim 1 is asserted against database in ATG and claim 32 is asserted against database.

So you asked about the apparatus claim there, claim 32. So as for that claim, this is the one that --

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where you have a search on-the-fly report generator. It receives queries, search request from a search on-the-fly search engine. Then they have something called a query tweaker, and this query tweaker receives the on-the-fly search request or query and it makes transformations or corrections to it. And then there is something that then generates reports after that. Okay? So there needs to be this query tweaker and there needs to be an on-the-fly search report generator and an on-the-fly search engine.

Now, when you look at what is pleaded in the claim chart for this, which is Exhibit G, if you turn to the element -- I'm on pages -- I'm on page 3, Your Honor, of --

THE COURT: I got it.

MR. BOBROW: Okay. And over on the left-hand side is the claim language which talks about a search on-the-fly report generator that receives raw queries from the on-the-fly search engine and generates a search report and it goes on from there. What they plead to try to meet this limitation and suggest that at least it's plausible that it's there is something from what's called an Application Developer Guide, and it's talking about dynamic SQL.

I think -- remember, this is an apparatus claim, and what this is saying over on the right-hand side of page 3 is is that Dynamic SQL is not part of Oracle

Database, it's something that could be used to write a program for Oracle Database, and it starts by saying Dynamic SQL enabled to write programs that reference SQL statements whose full text is not known until run time. It enables you to write programs.

It goes on from there towards the bottom of that same quoted passage, Dynamic SQL enables you to write application code that is reusable because the code defines a process. It goes on from there.

That's what SQL is. SQL is a language that allows you to write programs and statements and what have you. But the issue here is this is an apparatus claim being asserted against Oracle Database, and all this says is that you can write dynamic query statements. It doesn't say that Oracle has this, that it uses this in an on-the-fly report generator or that it uses it in an on-the-fly search engine, it says here is SQL, here is a dynamic version of it that allows to you reference SQL statements and enables you to write application code. But where is the allegation, the suggestion, the document, the anything that says that that is part of Oracle Database?

THE COURT: So you can use SQL to write a program to use on Oracle Database?

MR. BOBROW: Yes.

THE COURT: They're saying one of the ways you

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can use SQL is to have dynamic searches.

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MR. BOBROW: Yes.

THE COURT: But they never say someone has used Dynamic SQL to write dynamic search programs that are used on the Oracle Database?

MR. BOBROW: Right. That there is a search on-the-fly report generator, which is what the claim requires, that receives raw queries from a search on-the-fly search engine. We don't see that. There is no allegation, no document, no suggestion that Oracle Database has been -- that there is an application that is now part of that database that does that. So is there some customer out there in the world that has done that? There is no pleading to that effect. Has Oracle done that internally? There is no pleading to that effect, so it's not there.

THE COURT: And even if you could use it to do a dynamic search, you need a report generator; right?

MR. BOBROW: Correct, it's got to be an on-the-fly generator and that's got to receive on-the-fly queries.

THE COURT: Got it.

MR. BOBROW: So both of those aspects of being on-the-fly have to be there. And we simply don't see that in the pleading. Again, there is the parroting of the language, but when you look at the, essentially the -- what

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they use as support for it to provide some sort of factual allegation, it simply provides for the idea that gee, there are application developers out there that can use SQL to do something on-the-fly, to write something in a dynamic way, and that simply hasn't been asserted or shown.

As it relates to the method claim of the '100 patent, again, this is the one that is asserted against Database and against ATG, there are simply similar problems here as there are for the apparatus claim. There is the on-the-fly problem for claim 1 as against the Oracle Database. The claim also requires that when you do one of these searches that essentially you get results back, you get search results and then a template is created that essentially corresponds with those results and that template must have links in it to the data category that you are searching. I think the idea there is I might do a search, a template is created with links in it, that means if I run the same search two months later, I'm trying to get data on employees or something, I don't need to recreate the search, there is a template for it. With the links you're getting the updated data that might have been put in or deleted from the database. So I think that's the idea of it. nothing in the pleading says that there are links in any of the Oracle Database templates.

And as far as the -- as far as ATG goes, this is

14:44:22 1 one where there are two issues as well. One issue is that 14:44:26 2 there is no suggestion here that Oracle ATG searches a 14:44:32 3 database. Oracle ATG is essentially a web tool. It allows people to build and support web pages. And what the search 14:44:37 4 function that they point to for ATG does is it searches 14:44:43 5 what's called an index which is essentially an abstraction 14:44:47 6 14:44:51 7 of all kinds of data that you might collect in one way or 14:44:54 8 another, maybe from a document, maybe from a database, maybe 14:44:57 9 from anywhere. But the index is what is searched by the ATG 14:45:04 10 search function. 14:45:05 11 THE COURT: But is that a question of claim

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THE COURT: But is that a question of claim construction whether the index has sufficient data to be a database?

MR. BOBROW: I don't think so, Your Honor, because a database, as I mentioned before, is essentially the data management construct with tables and relations and columns, that's what a database is. This index is just an abstraction. It could be a document. To say that a database is a word document would be absurd. But that's what that index could be is just an abstraction of data, not the database.

And, in fact, the documents that are attached to the pleadings distinguish between a database on the one hand and the index on the other. A database could have information in it that is put into the index, but it's not

14:45:59 1 14:46:02 2 14:46:02 3 14:46:07 4 14:46:10 5 14:46:13 6 14:46:14 7 14:46:15 8 14:46:18 9 14:46:22 10 14:46:27 11 14:46:30 12 14:46:32 13 14:46:35 14 14:46:41 15 14:46:45 16 14:46:49 17 14:46:50 18 14:46:53 19 14:46:58 20

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-- the index is not a database. So that's what's being searched.

THE COURT: I guess I'm not sure -- okay, you say that, but I just don't know if that's an issue of claim construction. What counts as a database? I don't know the answer to that.

MR. BOBROW: I understand, Your Honor.

THE COURT: As soon as you said oh, it's an index, the index has certain data, okay, well, maybe that still falls within the claim, the language database depending on how that's construed. I don't know.

MR. BOBROW: I would only submit, Your Honor, and I understand fully what you're saying, my only response to it is that the documents that are referred to here are simply drawing that distinction that I mentioned. So I think that that would be a farfetched construction to say the least.

In all events, there is another problem with the ATG pleading which is that there is no allegation here with any sort of factual support that the template reflects the search results. The templates that are being pointed to here are essentially like product templates where let's say that your -- you have a website and you're selling automobiles, and the -- you know, the template that's referred to in these papers is the template that says well,

14:47:20 1 the photo of the car goes here. The information about how many cylinders are in the car is here. Its gas mileage goes 14:47:24 2 here. That's the template. The template of the patent is a 14:47:29 3 template of the search results when you query the database, 14:47:32 4 so these are essentially apples and oranges. 14:47:36 5 14:47:39 6 Your Honor, we think that the pleading simply 14:47:41 7 doesn't go far enough. Yes, it parrots the claim language, 14:47:46 8 but when you look at the facts that are pleaded, it simply 14:47:51 9 goes astray and doesn't plausibly allege infringement of any 14:47:56 10 of the asserted claims. THE COURT: Okay. All right. Let's start with 14:47:58 11 14:48:09 12 the pleading in Exhibit C which is asserting the apparatus claim, claim 31 of the '720 patent against Oracle Database. 14:48:22 13 And on page 9 of Exhibit C, there is a whole part of a claim 14:48:28 14 that is blank. 14:48:43 15 14:48:44 16 MR. RAMEY: Your Honor, may I approach? 14:48:46 17 THE COURT: Yes. 14:48:49 18 MR. RAMEY: This is the presentation for 14:48:52 19 Dr. DeBellis. Thank you, Your Honor. 14:49:04 20 THE COURT: Is this the same thing that was sent 14:49:06 21 to us before? 14:49:07 22 It was sent yesterday, on Friday. DR. DeBELLIS: 14:49:09 23 THE COURT: All right. So I'm asking, though, about this question, which is Exhibit C, claim 31 of the 14:49:13 24

'720 patent talking about wherein the request analyzing

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14:49:28 1 requests an truncater, the truncater determining the size of 14:49:31 2 the data field, blah, blah, nothing, there is no allegation that that's met, no support for it, nothing. 14:49:34 3 14:49:38 4 DR. DeBELLIS: Your Honor, I'm sorry, but I 14:49:40 5 don't have a copy of the Exhibit C on hand. THE COURT: This is the pleading that you're 14:49:44 6 14:49:46 7 here to defend, so I don't know what to tell you because I 14:49:52 8 would have expected you to have a copy of the pleading that 14:49:55 9 you think you're trying to say is sufficient. 14:50:07 10 DR. DeBELLIS: Unfortunately I did not bring --14:50:11 11 I had two -- I don't have a copy of an exhibit in front of me. I compiled a relatively simple argument for why I 14:50:14 12 14:50:20 13 believe --14:50:21 14 THE COURT: That's not what I'm asking, though. I get it, but this claim is not -- will you give up this 14:50:23 15 claim if this claim is not in this relatively brief whatever 14:50:26 16 14:50:31 17 that you have? MR. RAMEY: Your Honor, may I interject? I 14:50:33 18 don't mean to step on Dr. DeBellis' foot. That wherein 14:50:35 19 14:50:38 20 clause simply limits the box that was before that, so the 14:50:41 21 same figure can be used for the box --THE COURT: Well, that's not -- that's you, 14:50:44 22 14:50:46 23 that's adding to the pleading. That is not in the pleading; 14:50:49 24 right? 14:50:49 25 MR. RAMEY: We did repeat that, the same

14:50:52 1 14:50:54 2 14:50:54 3 14:50:56 4 14:50:59 5 14:51:01 6 14:51:04 7 14:51:07 8 14:51:11 9 14:51:16 10 14:51:17 11 14:51:19 12 14:51:37 13 14:51:39 14 14:51:43 15 14:51:52 16 14:52:01 17 14:52:06 18 14:52:12 19 14:52:43 20 14:52:45 21 14:52:48 22 14:52:53 23 14:53:00 24 14:53:03 25

illustration to the right of that claim, correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: No, it's blank.

MR. RAMEY: Correct, Your Honor. Yes, Your Honor. All I'm saying it was meant to be the same illustration from the previous claim block.

THE COURT: Except that the previous claim says zero, does not use the word truncating, does not talk about anything being truncated, so I don't understand how you're saying that helps.

MR. RAMEY: My apologies. I was just saying what we intended to get it from.

DR. DeBELLIS: I'm sorry, Your Honor. I apologize about being poorly prepared. I did put these together myself, and I apologize, I'm not sure exactly -- I don't have that in front of me.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, so what is t your evidence that any Oracle product meets that element? Do you have the patent with you?

DR. DeBELLIS: Your Honor, I did not -- I was not able to bring my laptop and unfortunately a lot of the papers that I had prepared for the case were in that briefcase and I left it at the hotel. And I do apologize. I don't have my patents and I don't have my copy of the amended complaints with the exhibits. And no disrespect was

intended at all.

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know how you expect me to rule -- I'm giving you an opportunity to explain to me how this pleading is sufficient, and you can't because you don't have -- you don't even have the patent or the claims, or anything. So what is your basis -- I guess there is an element in claim 31 of the '720 patent that says, "Wherein the request analyzer comprises a truncater. The truncater determining a size of a data field comparing the size to a specified limit and reformatting the formatted search request wherein the reformatted search request causes the database driver to return data with characters reduced in one or more entries and the return data represents each entry in the data field."

There is nothing in the claim chart that you attach that says that this element is met. There is no support for anything to say that this element is met. What am I supposed to do with that? I can't -- they point out you haven't alleged that it's met. You can't tell me that it has been, right?

DR. DeBELLIS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So if I were to give you an opportunity to amend, what would you say, that the Oracle Database meets that limitation where it truncates it,

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compares it to a -- compares it to a specified limit and then reformats? What is it that you would point to to say that the Oracle Database does that?

DR. DeBELLIS: I'm not prepared to answer that at this time, Your Honor. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: All right. Sir, I appreciate that you left your laptop back at the hotel, but if you expect to proceed pro se in this case where we would have a jury over there, how is it that you expect to prosecute your case?

DR. DeBELLIS: Your Honor, I had -- it's been a lot of work and unfortunately there are flaws in all of it, including the fact that I'm managing my own papers and trying to keep everything straight. And that's no excuse, clearly. I focused for this particular opportunity on a specific scenario which was revolving around the claim 1 of the '100 patent, and that was what I was working on. I moved everything into my small briefcase and when I found out I couldn't bring my laptop, I left everything else. And it's also escaped me because I'm quite nervous.

THE COURT: Do you have any basis to believe that the Oracle Database compares a result to a set limit?

DR. DeBELLIS: Yes.

THE COURT: And then truncates it, or reformats

it?

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DR. DeBELLIS: Yes, Your Honor.

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14:57:18 4 14:57:22 5 14:57:38 8 14:57:42 9 14:57:59 15 14:58:40 22 14:58:44 23 14:59:36 24

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THE COURT: What is your basis for saying that? DR. DeBELLIS: Well, what I have is basically reading from the language of their documentation, I reviewed thousands -- I have limited access to information, and the whole purpose of hoping for discovery was to conclude that in analyzing, for example, claim 1 of the '100 patent --

THE COURT: I'm still on the '720 patent. can't just jump to that and say you're good to go. I'm starting with the '720 patent. You still want to assert that patent, right?

DR. DeBELLIS: Yes.

THE COURT: They have moved to dismiss it. say there is -- for the apparatus claim, claim 31, you don't even try to assert that one of the elements is present. There is a big old blank in the chart. There is. So I don't see how -- it shouldn't -- that claim shouldn't be dismissed. The question is, is it possible for you to say anything that would support you and all you're telling me is yeah, there are some documents, but that's not -- that doesn't -- and you want discovery, but in order for you to go forward, you should have a good faith basis to believe that they're infringing.

DR. DeBELLIS: Yes. Yes, Your Honor. page 11 of the example shows truncation of a variety of numerical information, the 59 from 269 was truncated --

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14:59:55 1 THE COURT: I'm sorry, I don't see -- what page 14:59:59 2 are you talking about? DR. DeBELLIS: Page 11 of the --15:00:00 3 THE COURT: Of what exhibit? 15:00:02 4 15:00:03 5 MR. RAMEY: Your Honor, page 11 of the First Amended Complaint. 15:00:06 6 15:00:33 7 THE COURT: And so where is the -- that's 15:00:46 8 truncating -- that's truncating the digits on the result. 15:00:53 9 Where are you talking about truncating the number of -- if the quantity exceeds a specified amount, truncating the 15:01:05 10 15:01:11 11 data. Where is the steps number? DR. DeBELLIS: In this case there is no evidence 15:01:40 12 of that in this particular example. 15:01:42 13 15:02:02 14 THE COURT: Okay. How about for claim 1, I quess that's the same issue, that's Exhibit B, so that is 15:02:21 15 claim 1 that you just pointed me to. So I guess my question 15:02:28 16 15:02:33 17 is, it seems like I need to dismiss these counts. The 15:02:38 18 question is whether I do so with prejudice or not, meaning 15:02:42 19 that you can't then bring them again. 15:02:44 20 DR. DeBELLIS: Yes, Your Honor. 15:02:45 21 THE COURT: So if I were to give you an opportunity, what is it that you would point me to that 15:02:47 22 15:02:50 23 shows you are meeting the element of the claim? 15:02:59 24 DR. DeBELLIS: Well, I would delve to find a 15:03:04 25 better example, Your Honor, where the number of examples was

truncated, not just the numerical values. The value of truncation --

THE COURT: It's not just truncating, though, it's that there is a set number beforehand. Right? It's not just that you get something and it's like I don't feel like looking at all those numbers after the period. It's that there is a set number. And so my question is, you had a number of opportunities already to identify the specified amount. What is it that makes you think that you could do so now?

DR. DeBELLIS: I think I would -- I guess the best I can say, Your Honor, is I would make an effort to find an example that limits the number. The reduction is for -- the purpose of the truncation is to display all the possible scenarios, all the possible results in a compressed manner. In this particular example, it's not a good example because the number of individuals has not reduced. In other words, if the limit was five, let's say the idea is these absolute numbers would be reduced down by one digit or possibly two digits to allow the full spectrum of understanding, and the idea that the alphanumeric spectrum, 0 to 9, A through Z is able to be displayed, gives you a perspective on the data. This example does not. That is entirely my fault. And I claim no excuses except for the fact that again, I'm limited by my own two hands and

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twenty-four hours in a day to put all of this together. And again, the lack of precision, the missing pages is no intentional disrespect, Your Honor.

And I am at a loss as well because I'm quite obviously nervous and I can't think clearly, but I would make an effort to provide you with a better example.

THE COURT: What about the assertion that with respect to ATG, all of your support comes from the Visual Builder and there are no allegations whatsoever that the Visual Builder is used, must be used, is used, with ATG?

DR. DeBELLIS: Well, I -- at a certain point I started to look at focusing my case on the software as a service and the idea that all of these products work together in concert. The idea that as an apparatus claim it applies against the fact that Oracle designs the software, houses it on servers and then provides that combined service as OCI to its customers basically I feel makes it such that pointing out which particular product does or doesn't, the entire process itself included -- and with additional discovery being able to look at the pseudo codes, being able to look at what is more than just publicly available on the internet --

THE COURT: So based on what you know of the product, does it do this or not?

DR. DeBELLIS: Yes.

15:06:46 1 THE COURT: So what is your evidence for saying 15:06:48 2 that the Visual Builder is used with the ATG? You're accusing the ATG product. When you are asked to support 15:06:53 your allegation, you're referring to something different 15:06:58 4 that you don't even say is part of the ATG product or used 15:07:01 5 with the ATG product. So what is your basis for that? 15:07:05 6 15:07:13 7 DR. DeBELLIS: Well, it just was best belief based upon the interpretation -- again, reading through the 15:07:16 8 15:07:22 9 documentation. 15:07:23 10 THE COURT: So what documentation suggest that your reference to the Visual Builder is relevant to the 15:07:27 11 accusation of infringement to the ATG? 15:07:35 12 15:07:38 13 DR. DeBELLIS: The links and the sources that I 15:07:54 14 have in the material that I provided you with today does not break down which products the references come from. 15:07:57 15 THE COURT: All right. So it doesn't seem that 15:08:08 16 15:08:10 17 there are -- I think you have even admitted that there are 15:08:15 18 no sufficient allegations with respect to the '720 patent with respect to the Oracle Database or ATG. 15:08:18 19 15:08:22 20 DR. DeBELLIS: Yes. 15:08:23 21 THE COURT: So I will dismiss those. discuss in a moment how I want to proceed. But now we can 15:08:27 22 15:08:31 23 move to the '100 patent, searching on-the-fly. So where is there anything with respect to claim 15:08:44 24 32 that -- I mean, it just says that you can use SQL that 15:08:49 25

15:08:58 1 let's you write programs that you can do dynamic searches 15:09:04 2 on, but where is there anything that says there is a search on-the-fly report that's generated, anything like that? 15:09:11 3 DR. DeBELLIS: If I may, Your Honor, reference 15:09:14 4 the materials I provided today. 15:09:17 5 15:09:19 6 THE COURT: Okay. 15:09:27 7 DR. DeBELLIS: If we look at page 15. THE COURT: Okay. 15:09:34 8 15:09:35 9 DR. DeBELLIS: On the left we have the absolute, 15:09:39 10 15:09:44 11

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the claims, and on the right we have material directly from Oracle, from their -- I'm losing my -- basically what it is is it's their documentation from their manuals that are available online. And on the left is a preamble, you have an apparatus that generates a search, on-the-fly search report and from Oracle it says, and I quote, "Oracle Database's computer program generates a data report on Oracle customer's computers." And this is a software as a service.

And the first limitation shows that a search on-the-fly report generator receives a raw query from the search on-the-fly search report. A search report and report templates are created. If you look at the Oracle information on the right, you'll see that a SQL statement can change on-the-fly. And that's using Dynamic SQL, which allows for a dynamic query form. And that's from their

15:10:52 1 database, Oracle Database release 21. 15:10:54 2 The second limitation talks about a query 15:10:59 3 tweaker. The query tweaker is defined as a -- is defined as performing transformations and corrections. And from my 15:11:06 4 15:11:09 5 specifications --15:11:10 6 THE COURT: So just so I understand, this 15:11:12 7 page 16, that is from your patent? 15:11:16 8 DR. DeBELLIS: I'm sorry? 15:11:17 9 THE COURT: Page 16 of your slide. 15:11:18 10 DR. DeBELLIS: Yeah, that's an example from my 15:11:21 11 patent showing what a commercial --15:11:23 12 THE COURT: That's your patent, that's not a commercial embodiment from Oracle? 15:11:24 13 15:11:27 14 DR. DeBELLIS: No, it's not, it's just an example showing the way that the truncation works. 15:11:29 15 15:11:31 16 THE COURT: Okay. So --15:11:41 17 DR. DeBELLIS: So the first limitation, raw 15:11:44 18 queries and a search report and a template, when you look at Oracle, they create SQL statements on-the-fly. 15:11:47 19 15:11:52 20 THE COURT: It can. You say it can. Is there 15:11:54 21 any evidence that anyone does this? 15:12:00 22 DR. DeBELLIS: From their documentation, they 15:12:04 23 advertise that their clients can do this both in their purchased products and as well as on their servers with OCI, 15:12:08 24 the cloud, on the cloud as a service, software as a service. 15:12:15 25

15:12:20 1 And this is something that's generically available to their 15:12:24 2 customers. Before there was static SQL which all the 15:12:25 3 characters had to be predefined. They now offer Dynamic SQL 15:12:28 4 which allows the flexibility of creating no longer a static 15:12:33 5 search, but a dynamic search. 15:12:38 6 15:12:42 7 And --15:12:43 8 THE COURT: Where is the report generator? 15:12:45 9 DR. DeBELLIS: So then the report generator, as you move forward --15:12:49 10 15:12:50 11 THE COURT: I'm just looking at first 15:12:53 12 limitation, a search on-the-fly report generator that receives raw queries. Where do you allege the search 15:12:57 13 15:13:00 14 on-the-fly report generator?

DR. DeBELLIS: Well, if you look at the first claim 1 of the '100 patent, page -- I have a reference to report generator on page 5, this is the -- it's the same language, but this is the first limitation is receiving a query --

THE COURT: I'm sorry, I thought we were talking about the claim 32.

DR. DeBELLIS: Yes, but --

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THE COURT: So why are you now sending me back
to a different claim? Can we just figure out -- I'm trying
to figure out if you have asserted in non-conclusory or even

15:13:59 1 **|** 15:14:07 2 15:14:11 3 15:14:18 4 15:14:24 5 15:14:30 6 15:14:36 7 15:14:40 8 15:14:45 9 15:14:52 10 15:14:52 11 15:14:52 12 15:14:55 13 15:14:58 14 15:14:58 15 15:15:00 16 15:15:04 17 15:15:08 18 15:15:11 19 15:15:34 20 15:15:43 21 15:15:53 22 15:16:04 23 15:16:07 24

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at all terms that the elements of claim 32 are met by the Oracle Database. And I see you're saying the Oracle Database can use Dynamic SQL, the Dynamic SQL can do on-the-fly searches, or can change on-the-fly at runtime, but where are you asserting that there is a search on-the-fly report generator that does what is claimed?

DR. DeBELLIS: Well, the search on-the-fly report generator receives raw queries and creates a report template and that's what the Dynamic SQL allows them to create a dynamic search --

THE COURT: Where do you say that? I'm just looking at what you have for the first limitation. I'm looking at page 17 of your program.

DR. DeBELLIS: Yes.

THE COURT: Which is not in your complaint, but I'm trying to figure out what you're going to allege. So where are you talking about this template? I don't see -- what you're telling me right now, where is this alleged?

DR. DeBELLIS: Well, I don't mention the templates until page 20, Your Honor. And this is from the Oracle -- the sources on page 21, I believe, where it states the source is -- basically from their report templates, report column templates provides you with the control over the results and a row from the SQL query, this type of template defines a cell, not an entire row.

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Basically these are quotes specifically from -and in this particular case, I don't have the exact
reference here, but this is from their documentation
defining how you create a report template using the Oracle
Cloud software as a service.

And they define views and they define group by's. And in the definition, the query tweaker, which is the second limitation, we talk about transformations and corrections. And in my specifications, I define transformations and corrections as joined and grouped by's in the database, Oracle Database.

THE COURT: Is this in your complaint, in your Amended Complaint or is this something new? It doesn't matter what you have in here. This isn't what's the subject of the motion. Is this new stuff you came up with, or is this in your Amended Complaint?

DR. DeBELLIS: This is an example --

THE COURT: Is it in your Amended Complaint?

You can't just say stuff -- I have to go by what's in your complaint, so if this is all new, maybe that tells me that I should let you try and amend again, but you can't use this new stuff to save your complaint that doesn't have it. This is not a pleading, this is just a presentation. So I need to understand, is this new, or is this what -- are you taking this out of your complaint?

15:17:51 1	DR. DeBELLIS: Your Honor, I'm sorry to be
15:17:53 2	difficult. When you say new, these
15:17:56 3	THE COURT: Is it in your complaint? Is what
15:17:59 4	you're telling me here in your Amended Complaint?
15:18:02 5	DR. DeBELLIS: Yes, I believe
15:18:03 6	THE COURT: Show me. Don't use this, show me
15:18:06 7	using the complaint. The complaint is what's important. So
15:18:10 8	show me where you have alleged these things using the
15:18:14 9	Amended Complaint.
15:18:54 10	DR. DeBELLIS: On page 15 of the Amended
15:19:00 11	Complaint, 34 says
15:19:02 12	THE COURT: Which exhibit, or just the complaint
15:19:04 13	itself?
15:19:05 14	DR. DeBELLIS: Just the complaint itself.
15:19:07 15	Method, number 34, says method claim, see Exhibit F, an
15:19:11 16	apparatus claim each recite a query tweaker. The
15:19:18 17	specifications of the '100 discloses that the query tweaker
15:19:22 18	receives a raw query and performs special transformations
15:19:24 19	and corrections including joint operations based on the
15:19:25 20	database scheme applying filters and plug ins and applying
15:19:29 21	group by clauses. Oracle Database discloses Oracle Database
15:19:34 22	includes joins, filters, plug ins and group by clauses to
15:19:38 23	perform transformations and corrections on the received
15:19:41 24	query.
15:19:45 25	Method claim 1 exhibit F, an apparatus claim 32

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15:19:50 1	each recite a report template. Oracle discloses use of
15:19:54 2	report templates. Oracle discloses a wide variety of report
15:19:59 3	templates, for example, Oracle discloses name column
15:20:02 4	templates.
15:20:04 5	Upon information and belief
15:20:08 6	THE COURT: Hold on. Hold on.
15:20:10 7	DR. DeBELLIS: Sorry.
15:20:21 8	THE COURT: So where is the on-the-fly? You say
15:20:26 9	Oracle discloses a variety of report templates, for example,
15:20:32 10	name column templates. Where is the reference to the
15:20:36 11	on-the-fly aspect and the on-the-fly generator report?
15:20:53 12	DR. DeBELLIS: In the Amended Complaint, you're
15:21:01 13	saying?
15:21:02 14	THE COURT: That's the only thing that really
15:21:04 15	matters.
15:21:08 16	DR. DeBELLIS: Yeah, I don't I didn't find
15:21:11 17	that reference to on-the-fly in quotations, only after the
15:21:18 18	initial Amended Complaint, Your Honor. So if you're asking
15:21:22 19	me the reference in the materials I provided today of
15:21:26 20	on-the-fly within their documentation I found subsequent to
15:21:30 21	the Amended Complaint.
15:21:42 22	THE COURT: Okay. Anything else you want to
15:21:58 23	say?
15:22:00 24	DR. DeBELLIS: Again, I do apologize. I had
15:22:04 25	gone through claim 1 coming up with very specific points

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where it essentially reads exactly on everything that the claims are made from their documentation, but it's all in that supplement, it's not in the original complaint. So that's problematic, I realize.

THE COURT: All right.

DR. DeBELLIS: I thought I could provide this as additional support information.

THE COURT: That's not the way it works.

DR. DeBELLIS: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. So, Mr. Bobrow, let's say that I am inclined to dismiss because I don't think that there are sufficient allegations here that are not conclusory that show that these products -- that allege that these products infringe. Why should I dismiss with prejudice as opposed to giving him one more opportunity?

MR. BOBROW: Your Honor, respectfully, this case began nearly two years ago. It began with a filing of a complaint in the District Court in Texas which was subsequently transferred here. We moved to dismiss. The Court provided guidance on what needed to be done and virtually nothing was changed from one complaint to the next.

At the time the complaint was first filed, Vilox was represented by counsel. They filed the complaint in Texas. Mr. DeBellis is now proceeding pro se, but in the

15:24:00 1 course of the case that's a more or less new development. mean, the beginning of the case, counsel was hired, counsel 15:24:03 2 had a Rule 11 obligation, counsel went ahead and filed these 15:24:06 3 15:24:10 4 claims. We submit that having failed in the Amended 15:24:10 5 Complaint after all of this time to provide any suggestion 15:24:14 6 15:24:18 7 that Oracle does this, that he's had more than enough time 15:24:24 8 and it should be dismissed with prejudice.

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THE COURT: All right. So I am going to grant the motion. Let me ask you this. You have that other case out there. Why are we not consolidating these cases? Why do I have two different cases that I have to figure out?

MR. BOBROW: I don't know why they have not been consolidated, Your Honor. I don't think a motion to consolidate has been made, but they do stand I guess as two cases, our DJ case with our breach claim and then this case.

THE COURT: Any objection to those cases being consolidated?

MR. RAMEY: None from Vilox Technologies, Your Honor. If I could add a little color. I think there is an explanation that was probably set a little over a year ago. We do, in fact, have local counsel, Mr. Forsten from Saul Ewing, but he assumed this case would disappear and we would all be on that case, that's why we didn't have him enter an appearance here. I asked to, but that was the kind of the

assumption we all were playing with I think thirteen months
ago.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you have any objection to

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THE COURT: Okay. Do you have any objection to these things being consolidated?

MR. BOBROW: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. DeBellis, do you have any objection to the cases being consolidated?

DR. DeBELLIS: No, Your Honor.

it's easier as we go forward. As I said, I'm going to grant the motion to dismiss. I will give -- given that the plaintiff is proceeding pro se, I will give him one more opportunity. I will not, however, grant just leave to amend. I will let plaintiff try to amend using our procedures for a motion to amend. So if you have a new complaint where you think -- you're going to get a transcript, if you want one, and you're going to see all of the complaints that Mr. Bobrow laid out as to what is not correctly pleaded. If you can correctly plead, then you should go ahead and try it. If you can't, then stick to what you think you can plead.

So what I am going to do is you can come up with a new complaint, you can show it to the other side, see if they'll agree that it's appropriate to file. If not, then you need to follow our procedures which is you call, you get

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15:27:07 1 a date for a hearing on a motion to amend and we will come 15:27:09 2 here and decide whether you can amend or whether it's futile, in which case you would not be allowed to amend. 15:27:14 3 So I think that's the way we're going to 15:27:17 4 15:27:23 5 proceed. 15:27:25 6 MR. BOBROW: Your Honor, I was wondering if 15:27:27 7 there was any sort of time frame or deadline by which this should happen? 15:27:31 8 15:27:32 9 THE COURT: How much time do you need, Mr. DeBellis? 15:27:34 10 DR. DeBELLIS: I don't -- what's the usual? 15:27:35 11 THE COURT: I don't know how to answer that. 15:27:39 12 15:27:40 13 MR. RAMEY: Your Honor, if I may. May I? 15:28:10 14 Sorry, Your Honor. We've agreed -- if the Court would give us thirty days, we've agreed with the other side. 15:28:14 15 15:28:18 16 THE COURT: Okay. Thirty days. Okay. 15:28:26 17 Thirty days to try to allege what's necessary. Please take into account the complaints that you've seen in the papers. 15:28:33 18 Where you're referring to documents from all over different 15:28:37 19 15:28:40 20 places, you need to be able to show that a particular 15:28:44 21 product does what you were saying that it does. If it's a method claim, you need to tell me who is using it, not just 15:28:48 22 15:28:52 23 that some database does something. I don't know if that means Oracle does it. I don't know if that means a customer 15:28:55 24 15:28:58 25 does it. It's unclear from your allegations. So you need

to sit down and try and figure those out.

And then after we get that, if it's not agreed that the allegations are sufficient, I'll allow limited letter briefing. You can tell me why you think it's futile, you can tell me why you don't think it's futile, and then we'll have a hearing and I will decide. But this is your last opportunity.

DR. DeBELLIS: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And if you want to proceed pro se, you're going to have to step up your game and not come in here completely unprepared because all that is going to result in is your case getting dismissed.

DR. DeBELLIS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else we need to address today?

MR. BOBROW: Nothing from Oracle, Your Honor.

MR. RAMEY: Just, I don't think there is any way to limit my firm's involvement to just Vilox and defense of the contract, but I was going to see, obviously the Court had let us in the patent infringement action only for the assignment and discovery which never occurred in the past thirteen months, so I don't think there is any order that would indicate the breach of contract. I can't think of anything from Vilox today.

THE COURT: Tell me where we are on this whole

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Dr. DeBellis is now pro se but you're not letting the other entity out for the patent, but you haven't done anything on that issue, so I don't know what we're doing with that.

Everyone doesn't have to be standing. I'm not sure if I made you stand or not, but you're welcome to sit.

MR. BOBROW: Thank you.

MR. RAMEY: I have been sitting too long, Your Honor.

MR. BOBROW: Your Honor, since we filed -- since the Court gave leave to permit us to conduct the discovery, a new complaint was filed, the Amended Complaint, and we promptly moved to dismiss it. We've now had a hearing where the Court has ruled on dismissal. Because of the status of that pleading, we had not conducted yet the discovery because if the complaint had been dismissed with prejudice, essentially that sort of moots the whole thing. So if the Court is --

THE COURT: I need this all to go at the same time. I need to you multitask here. Maybe it would be that we don't let them re-file, amend the complaint yet again, but Mr. Ramey is just kind of hanging out here because nobody is doing anything. You're like well, maybe the company is still here, and so I haven't let him out. But it seems unfair that he's tried to get out for over a year now and you're just like, well, we're not going to bother to

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figure out if we want to let the company out or not, so I need you to move on that.

MR. BOBROW: Will do. We'll go ahead and serve discovery. Let me note that Dr. DeBellis -- Vilox is in the case in part because of our breach claim as well.

seems like they have counsel who is appearing for that on the breach claim as the -- but I don't know that he's -- he hasn't appeared in this case. So I can't say that he's representing anybody in connection with the patent issues. He's not here. These cases were only recently -- today we're going to consolidate them, but it doesn't seem that he is making an appearance or representing for the patent matter. What I need to know is do you object to Vilox being dismissed out of the patent case? Certainly I understand you have claims against Vilox and they need to be represented by counsel for the breach claim. All I care about right now is the patent claim.

MR. BOBROW: With respect to your prior comment, Your Honor, we will now, given what Your Honor has just said, we will serve discovery and if that discovery points to no connection between Vilox and the patents, then of course we would have no objection. If the discovery shows otherwise, then yes, we would object.

THE COURT: That makes sense to me. Just it

15:33:16 1	would be helpful if you took the discovery so we can figure
15:33:19 2	out where we are.
15:33:20 3	MR. BOBROW: Will do.
15:33:21 4	THE COURT: All right. Anything else?
15:33:23 5	MR. RAMEY: Nothing from Vilox. Thank you, Your
15:33:25 6	Honor.
15:33:25 7	MR. BOBROW: Thank you, Your Honor.
15:33:25 8	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
15:33:26 9	COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise. Court is
15:33:29 10	adjourned.
11	(Court adjourned at 3:33 p.m.)
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13	I hereby certify the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript from my stenographic notes in the proceeding.
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15	<u>/s/ Dale C. Hawkins</u> Official Court Reporter
16	U.S. District Court
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